



The TNA NEWS



Mrs. Marion Russell
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Sidney, Ohio 45365

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of
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TNA NEWS

TEXAS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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CONTENTS

President's Message	4
Coin Week Proclaimed In Texas	5
Achievement Certificates Awarded	6
Coinage of Siam- Part Three	7
Commentarium	9
Gallery of Coins-Part Four	10
Fractional Currency	12
Pieces of Eight-Part Eleven	13
U.S. Commemorative Halves Recall Memories-Part Four	15
News Roundup - A.N.A.	17
Junior Readin' Roundup	19
The Numismatic Circle	20
Events Calendar	21
Texas District Meetings	23
From The Secretary	27
From The Treasurer	29
Advertising	32 through 40
APRIL 1965	3

PRESIDENT'S

MESSAGE



As I close my second year as president of the Texas Numismatic Association, I would like to reminisce a bit with you.

During the past two years we have adopted and issued a convention packet for T.N.A. convention host clubs to use as their guide in planning their T.N.A. convention. We have established a yearly award known as the K. K. Tidwell Literary Award for the outstanding literary effort of the year published in TNA News. We have established the T.N.A. Memorial Library, now comprising some 127 books and many copies of monthly publications. We have issued to each T.N.A. Chapter Club a club certificate suitable for framing to hang in their meeting room or to be placed in their scrapbook.

District ten around the El Paso section of the state has been created and from which we are gaining many good new members for T.N.A. We have adopted **TNA RESOLUTION NO. 1** in which we state our stand against restrikes, replicas and reproductions. We have gained the "Tax Exempt" status with the Internal Revenue Service which has eased our minds somewhat. We have issued to the local clubs a certificate for outstanding achievement whereby one of their members becomes the "Member of the Month" in that club. These are issued only when requested by the local club concerned.

Last but by no means least we have added over 500 new regular members and over 35 chapter clubs to our roster in the past two years.

None of the above do I claim for individual credit but do claim that I had officers working with me who were cooperative and willing T.N.A. officials. Not to be overlooked either are the many T.N.A. members who gave me advice and help throughout these two years.

You have all been grand to me and I shall not forget it. I want to ask that you continue your efforts for T.N.A.

Thanks to all of you!



NEXT MONTH
NEW OFFICERS ANNOUNCED
ANNUAL REPORTS OF
OFFICERS
COMPLETE CONVENTION
COVERAGE

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

by

JOHN CONNALLY

Governor of Texas

Austin, Texas



GREETINGS:

Coins and Currency form a universal part of the lives of all citizens. The American Numismatic Association, a non-profit organization founded in 1891 and chartered by a special Act of Congress of 1912, is observing the week of April 24 - May 1, 1965, as National Coin Week.

The members of this and kindred associations encourage and promote educational and fraternal relations and foster the interest of young and old in a subject that is entertaining and instructive as well as valuable in encouraging thrift.

THEREFORE, I, as Governor of Texas, do hereby designate the period of April 24 - May 1, 1965 as

COIN WEEK

in Texas and urge all citizens to visit the exhibits sponsored by

(Continued on Page 5)

Coin Week Proclaimed By Governor Connally

The Honorable John Connally, Governor of Texas, has designated the period of April 24 - May 1, 1965 as COIN WEEK in Texas by a proclamation issued on February 15, 1965.

Louis Goodwin, president of the Odessa Coin Club, and newly elected governor of district two for Texas Numismatic Association, sent a special request to Governor Connally asking him to proclaim the celebration of National Coin Week in Texas.

Many Texas clubs and individuals will participate in numismatic activities in observance of COIN WEEK which is sponsored by the American Numismatic Association. Mrs. Lois Otis of Homewood, Ill., is the 1965 chairman for National Coin Week.

In a communication to Goodwin, Mrs. Otis stated that Texas was the first of the fifty states to have the governor set aside the special numismatic week.

Through the efforts of Louis Goodwin, Odessa, Texas, will observe National Coin Week. A proclamation was issued by Texas Governor John Connally.



ACHIEVEMENT CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO CLUB MEMBERS

Five Members Receive Awards



The Texas Numismatic Association "Achievement Award Certificate" has been awarded to the following T.N.A. members as "Club Member of the Month." These have been issued upon recommendation by their home clubs for their outstanding work and contributions as numismatists and as club members.

William Rust, Sr., of Wichita Falls, was recommended by the Wichita Falls Stamp and Coin Club for his excellent programs rendered to their club and other civic organizations, as well as his continued service to his home club in various capacities.

The Alamo Coin Club of San Antonio recommended Col. Frank O'Sullivan for his many outstanding programs presented; his promotion of the TV educational program; and

the exhibiting of his fine collection at various shows over the state.

Mrs. Grace E. Curtis, San Antonio, was also recommended by the Alamo Coin Club for her faithful service as club treasurer; participation in all club activities; her continued efforts in behalf of the state organization, T.N.A., as well as being an outstanding officer in said organization; and her general interest in numismatics, helping others with their collecting.

The Gateway Coin Club of San Antonio has recommended that two of their members receive a certificate of award also. Porter Montgomery and William Papanotti were presented with an award for their

(Continued on Page 14)

by Ken Hedges,
Editor, INTERCOIN,
official publication of
International Numismatic
Society of San Deigo, Calif.

The Coinage of SIAM-Part 3

On the second day of the waxing moon of the 11th month of the year of the Monkey, which is, by our calendar, September 17, 1860, King Mongkut of Siam promulgated the decree establishing a conventional modern coinage for Siam to supersede the bullet coins in use until that time.

In a long edict given on Thursday, the second day of the waning moon of the 11th month in year of the Pig (fifth cycle) which is to say, October 29, 1863, the king established a similar coinage in gold, representing a serious attempt to give Siam a gold currency.

Between these two decrees came a third, on August 25, 1862, which established a flat coinage in tin and copper to serve a role subsidiary to the silver and gold. By these three decrees, the era of the bullet money in Siam came to an official end.

As we have noted in our installment on bullet money, the increased trade of Siam and the insufficient production of only 2400 bahts a day in bullet coins forced the king to order a coin press from Europe to satisfy the coinage demands. The coin press was ordered in 1858, arrived probably early in 1859, and the first coinage was issued in September of 1860. Three earlier types,



coming as they do before the era of modern coinage, must nevertheless receive recognition as "flat" coins.

The first, a rectangular sheet of soft gold equivalent to 320 silver baht and stamped in the corners with four chakra marks, was issued probably before Mongkut (1851-1868) for an unknown purpose.

The second of these three coins also is of gold, weighing 1/8 baht and stamped with the mark of the chakra above, the Mongkut (royal crown) below, and a P'ra Tao (royal waterpot) to either side. The third type is of silver, bearing these same four marks, and consisting of two values, 1/4 and 1/8 baht. These three coins are stamped like the bullet coins, not conventionally minted.

It also must be noted that, in 1853, an Englishman brought copper coins into Siam in an attempt to interest King P'ra Nang Klao in a flat coinage, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Mongkut's first silver issue comprised a full set of values from 1/16 baht to four bahts, with all the obverse device of an elephant within the chakra, and the royal crown with parasols on the reverse. The first issue of copper, cast in values of 1/4 fuang and 1/2 fuang (8 fuang

equals 1 baht), bore the same design, as did a struck issue about the same time. Tin coins of 1/16 fuang and 1/8 fuang, and the gold coins of 2, 4, and 8 baht were of a generally similar design.

In 1868 King Chulalongkorn came to the throne. His first silver coinage followed the same design as that of Mongkut, but the copper peices of 1/2, 1, 2, and atts (64 atts equal 1 baht) bore the royal crown and reverse inscriptions. A later issue of 1/2, 1, and 2 atts bore the portrait of the king and an allegorical figure representing Siam. In 1876, the type of the king's portrait with the Siamese arms on the reverse was introduced. This type was revived in 1947 by the present king, Bhumipol Adulyadet, and is the regular type today.

In 1898, a decimal coinage was introduced, with the baht divided into 100 satangs. The first satang coinage, in values of 2½, 5, 10 and 20 satangs, was in copper-nickel and bore the obverse design of the three-headed elephant and, on the reverse,

th value.

Late in the reign of Chulalongkorn, the type of obverse portrait bust and reverse three-headed elephant was introduced, and continued in the realm of King Vajiravudh (1910-1925). King Prajadhipok (1925-1935) substituted the elephant in profile for the three-headed beast. King Auanda Mahidol issued no baht coins, but a later issue in his reign features the portrait obverse with a reverse design of the mythical garuda. Minor coinage in satang values continued throughout this period in copper-nickel, tin, and bronze, usually with a central hole and a design of either the chakra or of a purely ornamental pattern.

As noted before, the common type for all coinage of the present king Bhumipol Adulyadet - excluding commemoratives - is that of portrait obverse and Siamese coat of arms reverse. The coinage types for Siam are well illustrated in Yeoman's "Catalog of Modern World Coins," to which the reader is referred for data supplementary to this column. Other references include "The Coinage of Siam" by Le May, and "Studies of Old Siamese Coins" by the Siam Society.

Next month, the article on the coinage of Siam, will enter into a brief study of the country's commemorative coins . . .

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GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION— (Continued from Page 5)

the American Numismatic Association and other groups.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my signature this 15th day of Feb., 1965.

(Signed) John Connally,
Governor of Texas



80 BAHIT
1880

Bullet Money Popular With Collectors of Odd and Curious Types of Money.

COMMENTARIUM.....

Choice Mexican Copper Coins - Where Are They?

By Harvey Bruns,
Mission, Texas

This question has been asked many times by dealers and collectors.

As it stands now, very few choice copper coins will be showing up, especially since most of these were bought up when Mexican coins hit a peak about two years ago. After that, the demand dropped, but now collecting and dealing are very strong once more.

Why the shortage in choice copper coins from 1955 back? From my personal experience, I would say that these coins were hardly ever put up or hoarded. The ones that do turn up occasionally probably have been lost or may have been put on a shelf and forgotten, to turn up years later. This isn't true about the silver coins since silver is treasured very much by the Mexican people and coins were hoarded for the rainy day, so to speak.

In most cases, you can easily find an uncirculated silver coin for each date and denomination from 1905 to the present. Probably the most difficult silver coins in choice condition would be the 20 centavos 1908 and the one peso 1918. There are others, but these two are probably the most difficult to find.

In the copper coins, the time is different. There are several one centavos that are extremely hard to find. The one centavo 1916, I have never seen in UNC. or B.U. condition. This does not mean that there aren't any but I would like to see one with my own eyes. I've been collecting Mexican coins for a few years and I have never heard of one offered for sale. The other one centavos rarely seen in choice condition are the Type III 1915, 1920, 1921, 1922

and 1924.

The two centavos copper coin has its scarce dates too. I have seen many more of the uncirculated 1905 (50,000 mintage) than I have of the larger mintage 1920, 1921, 1924 and 1929. The 1922 is probably not a regular issue and may not exist in uncirculated condition. The 1924 and 1929 dates are difficult to find.

I have seen the very scarce five centavos 1919 in B.U., but not the 1917 and 1918 in choice uncirculated or B.U. condition. Others of the five centavos series that hardly ever turn up in choice condition are the nickel 1905, 1912; the copper 1916, 1921 and the scarce 1924. The nickel 1938 is also very scarce.

In the ten centavos series, I have seen only one choice 1938 nickel content coin. Others that are scarce are 1937 and the 1939 nickel coins. The large ten centavos copper 1919, 1920 and 1921 are very much in demand. The very late copper 1955 coins are most elusive.

The 50 centavos group has only four different dates in copper. These are the 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959 dates. The 1955 will run from \$6 to \$9 depending on how choice it may be. The 1956, 1957 and 1959 dates are common and can be found easily. All other 50 centavos coins are in silver, except the 1964 date which is in copper-nickel.

To have a modern date series in uncirculated condition would be most challenging. At the present, such a collection probably does not exist, but many collectors are trying. In the meantime, other collectors are working on the uncirculated type set which is one of the most beautiful in the world.

Gallery Of Coins – part four

COLLECTING COINS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES – by the Editor

As the century progressed toward the familiar year, 1776, certain other changes took place in the composition of the mass of the Colonial coinage. The Colonies became more prosperous and the increase in the world stocks of precious metals resulted in an overall decrease in their value. We are familiar with a similar phenomenon today when we think of the rise in the cost of living, and the cost of fine coins. As a result, there was an increasing use of gold.

The larger pieces were Spanish doubloons, or onzas, of 8 escudos and Portuguese Joes and half Joes. The 2 escudo coins were called "pistoles," as were the French d'ors on occasion. The Portuguese Moidore, worth 6 Pillar dollars, was also popular. The presence of British troops incident to the Revolution resulted in the introduction of a large quantity of Guineas and much French gold and silver also came into circulation after Rochambeau's troops landed at Newport in 1780.

The emphasis so far on large coins should not deter the collector from devoting his attention to the small issues. We still use the terms "two bits" and "four bits" today. These names originally referred to the 2 real and 4 real fraction of the "piece of eight" real. The 2 real coin was also called a "pistareen." Needless to say, these pieces also existed in Cob and milled varieties at the same time. The half bit was present in quantity too.

In forming a collection of coins

of the type in common use during and before the Revolution, there is another point that must be noted. Today any coin found in circulation that is 25 to 50 years old is regarded as a curiosity by the general public, who besiege dealers with phone calls about the rare old Liberty Head nickels, quarters and dimes in "very good" condition that they have found.

Our Colonial ancestors were much more respectful of their hard money than we are today and they had much less of it. As a result, the coins lasted a long time. It would be a mistake to think that the coins in circulation in 1776 bore the date 1776 or any other even near that. It was not at all unusual to find coins a century or more old in active use.

Moreover, the Colonists were not choosy about whether their hard money was uncirculated or not. While it is always pleasant to acquire gem specimens, it must be remembered that a truly representative group of Colonial coins should logically include examples of pieces that show normal wear. The recognition of this fact has more importance than the purely historical.

Gem coins are always in high demand and short supply. Fine and very fine coins are proportionately lower in price. We know one collector who has been happily at work for some months reproducing his own "Castine Hoard," using the A.N.A. Monograph #100, referred to

collected as a guide. The Castine coins were hardly in choice condition.

SILVER AND COPPER COINS OF 18TH CENTURY NORTH AMERICA

The collector potentially interested in the coinage used in the Colonies, which by the end of the 18th century had become the new American Republic, must first forget the two words, "Foreign Money." There was no good money that was considered foreign. Ideas of nationality in any form simply were not associated with hard cash. There were foreigners in plenty, to be sure. A Virginian was considered quite foreign in Boston, but he had no financial difficulties in that city if he carried good gold and silver coin.

The immediate Colonial problem was not the origin of the coins used, but how to get enough coins of any kind for business. The close proximity of the Spanish Colonial Empire, rich in precious metals, combined with coastal trade into the Spanish Main, made Spanish and Spanish American coin both prevalent and popular, as we all know.

The great bulk of these coins were Cobs, as is indirectly shown by the fact that the paper notes of the Continental Congress specified redemption in "Spanish Milled Dollars." The Milled dollar, of course, was the now familiar Pillar piece largely struck in Mexico. Being neatly made they were preferred to the rude Cobs. These milled pieces were specifically mentioned on the Continental notes in an attempt to encourage public confidence by promising to pay in the most favored form of hard money.

But Dutch coins were also popular, reflecting their availability and the commercial eminence of the Netherlands. The only types of coin that were scarce were the English silver pieces. This scarcity was not the result of any British government pol-

icy to "starve" the Colonies of money, as many antediluvian American History textbooks have often claimed. Britain herself suffered an acute shortage of silver during the same period—one of the results of trying to maintain a bimetallic monetary system.

Throughout history there has always been a lack of small change, regardless of the period we consider. The appearance of domestic copper coins after the Revolution is an indication that the problem was a common one even in North America where barter was the ordinary method of concluding small transactions in frontier and farming communities. Nevertheless, there was probably a greater supply of silver fractions of the dollar in circulation than many people realize. The very familiarity of "two bits" and "four bits" today is a reflection of the presence of 2 and 4 real pieces during the 18th century.

These terms were not restricted to Spanish coins alone, but were used for any coins of about the same size. The use of these terms is another indication of how little English silver there was available at a time when the money of account was the pound, shilling and penny. If there had been plenty of it we would be calling a quarter, not 2 bits, but a shilling, in the vernacular today.

The collector should realize that after the United States Mint began operations in 1792, the currency habits of the new country did not change overnight, or at all for that matter. The total output of the Mint was very small. As the story of the 1804 dollar indicates, large U.S. coins were few in number and eventually ceased to be issued. The mint's efforts were concentrated on producing small change.

A moment's reflection will show that the infant Republic economical-

(Continued on Page 141)

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

did not replace existing coins in all instances

By Hirsh Schwartz,
Schulenburg, Texas

While we know that it was the shortage of our small coins and the difficulty to make change during the Civil War that brought about the necessity to issue 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents paper money, known as "fractional currency." However, few people realize there were some denominations of fractional currency that actually preceded the mintage of the coin in the same denomination.

There was a silver 3c piece minted in 1851. However, in 1864, when the third general issue of fractional currency was printed, we had a paper denomination of three cents and it was after we had this piece that Congress in 1865 eliminated it and provided in its place the coinage of a three-cent coin of nickel. This coin was made from 1865 to 1889.

While half-dimes were made from 1794 to 1873, the nickel five-cent coin did not come into being until 1866.

The first five-cent paper money came into existence in 1862 in the form of "postage currency" and was legally recognized and sanctioned in 1863 when Congress authorized the second issue and the name was officially changed to fractional currency.

The third issue of fractional currency contained a five-cent note but the fourth issue prohibited the issuing of any bill with a denomination of less than ten cents. With the elimination of the five-cent currency in 1866, came the coinage of the five-cent coin of nickel as we know it today.

We of course had a 15c note in currency and we never had a 15c

coin. The first fifteen cent note was authorized under the third general issue but was never put into circulation because the note had the image of Sherman and Grant on same, who were living at this time, and there was a law stating that "no portrait or likeness of any living person shall be placed upon any of the currency of the United States." Therefore these notes were issued only as "Specimen Notes" and were not placed in actual circulation.

In 1869, the fourth issue did contain a 15c note with the bust of Columbia on it that did go into circulation. It was discontinued with the fifth issue in 1874.

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Two-Day Lea County Show Plans Complete

Plans for the 1965 edition of the Lea County Coin Club are now complete according to Douglas W. Weaver, general chairman. The event will be held May 15-16 at The Inn, newly completed motor hotel convention center, in Hobbs, New Mexico.

The show will include an auction sale to be held Saturday beginning at 7:30 P.M. and will include rare and choice material ever to be offered in New Mexico. Type coins of fine condition to proof will be offered in quantity along with some of the rare pieces of gold. Catalogues can be secured by writing Coll Rare Coin Co., 5111 W. 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas.

Bourse chairman is Perry Williams, Box 55, Lovington, N. Mex. Other show details may be had by writing to Weaver, Drawer I, Jal, N. M.

PIECES OF 8 – Part Eleven

By Crawford Wyman as told to Harold L. Van Doren

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COINS WITH SIGNATURES

The first coin actually dated in a year of the Christian Era was struck by the Crusaders in 1252 A. D., but the inscription and date were both written out in Arabic, the coin bearing no numerals. Roman Imperial coins frequently indicated the date by a reference to the year of the emperor's power — for example, **TR.P.VI.COS.III**, meaning the fourth consulship and the sixth tribuneship of Nero, which other records tell us 59-60 A.D.

The practice of signing coins with the name of the designer began thousands of years ago. The silver decadrachm of Syracuse, which is usually conceded to be the most beautiful coin ever made, was minted about 410 B.C. and bore the names of Kimon or Evainetos both engravers in the Syracusan mint. Many other coin issues since have been signed, and now that the temp-est over the Lincoln penny has sub-sided all American coins bear the initials of the artist.

Victor D. Brenner, the distinguish-ed medalist, was much criticized when the Lincoln penny was first issued in 1909. The artist's perfectly natural act of signing his work was treated by some as an attempt at publicity. Finally new dies were pre-pared and the remainder of the 1909 run as well as the issues of all subsequent dates were minted with-out the offending initials.

SOME ANCIENT POCKET PIECES

It was entirely excusable for the public to be ignorant of the ancient and dignified precedents for the signing of coins. Most people had never seen a signed piece and it wouldn't have made a bit of differ-ence if they had. Lincoln, not Bren-ner, was being honored by this new coin, and so on. But the self-appointed critics quite overlooked a more contemporary precedent. The fact was that the Indian Head penny, the very coin superseded by the Lin-coln design, had been signed ever since it was first minted in 1860. If you will look on the obverse side of a good copy, among the ends of rib-bon on the feathered headdress you will find the letter L, indicating that Mr. Longacre, once chief engraver of the mint, was responsible for the design.

Mr. Brenner is no longer alive to fight for his rights, but subsequent sculptors have all signed their coins, Fraser on the Buffalo nickel, Wein-man on the dime and fifty-cent piece, MacNeil on the quarter, and De Francisci on the peace dollar. Saint Gaudens had signed the twen-ty-dollar gold piece before the Lin-coln penny was issued, but that par-ticular coin was hardly calculated to give him too much free publicity.

When the mint stops issuing a new coin to change the design a howl usually goes up that it was with-drawn because it would not stack. This has been said of the Buffalo

nickel and of the Saint-Gaudens twenty-dollar gold piece. But the fact remains that no coin has ever been issued from the United States Mint that won't stack. Saint-Gaudens' design was changed because it was found that the relief was so high that the coin wore badly. With gold, serviceability is important, for when a precious metal wears off, the coin's value in weight is decreased. Unscrupulous persons have devised various methods of sweating gold to get more than its full value, such as shaking coins in thick bags and then burning the bag to melt down the particles, or placing them in bath of acid.

Weight has always been of prime importance in coinage. There have been times in the history of numismatics when money talked and meant just what it said. The Roman "Libra" was actually a pound of bronze made up into one coin. The English pound sterling, and the sign used to indicate it is a reminiscence of this Latin word for pound. The Swedish eight dollar was a piece of copper measuring one foot by two feet four inches, and weighing thirty-one pounds.

But very few coins today are worth their actual weight in metal, except gold, which, of course, is the standard. Our silver is worth just half its face value. For a few years the United States issued gold pieces worth actually more than their face value, but this was due to a sudden change in the ratio of gold and silver. Some of these early half eagles were worth \$5.25, which accounts for their great rarity; they were melted up for their metal value. Next month — the conclusion of "Pieces of Eight."

GALLERY OF —

(Continued from Page 11)

ly prosperous though very small, could not have stayed in "business" if it had to depend on the products of its own mint to grease the wheels of commerce. It was almost two whole generations before the average citizen became accustomed to U.S. coins. In the interval the currency gap was filled by well known English, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch coins for serious matters, and by a great variety of local Bank Notes for economic affairs not considered so serious.

The collector who puts himself in the 18th century must also change his ideas about the meaning of the word "old." Coins lasted a long time in an age when there were no slot machines from Las Vegas to New York subways, dispensing too many varieties of things sensible people shouldn't buy, do or eat. There was very little jingling of coins together in pockets because there were not many coins to jingle. A coin a hundred years old would have attracted no attention, other than an occasional bite to see if it was good! To be continued . . .

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ACHIEVEMENT —

(Continued from Page 6)

outstanding club work.

If your club has a member who has done outstanding work or given an excellent program and you wish to recognize them for it, let us know.

-----o-----

First Director

David Rittenhouse, first director of the Mint, laid the cornerstone of the first Mint on July 31, 1792, at Seventh and Arch in Philadelphia.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALVES RECALL MEMORIES & MEMORIALS

By WELDON SURBER
San Angelo Standard-Times

Congress authorized coinage of a million half-dollars in 1926 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. This half dollar was minted in conjunction with the exposition held in Philadelphia in 1926 to commemorate this event.

The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776. The First Continental Congress in 1774 did not seek independence but rather reconciliation by removal of the "five intolerable acts" and Parliamentary taxation.

Richard Henry Lee, one of Virginia's delegates to the Second Continental Congress, introduced a resolution June 7, 1776 which declared that "these 13 colonies are free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown."

The resolution was not adopted immediately but a committee of five

was appointed to prepare a statement of the colonies' case. The five were John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert Livingston. Jefferson was chosen to draw up the declaration.

He presented a rough draft to Adams and Franklin, who suggested some minor changes. The corrected paper was brought into Congress on June 28. On July 2, the Lee resolution was adopted.

On July 3, Adams wrote his wife, "Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which ever was celebrated in America, and a greater, perhaps, never was nor will be decided among men."

On July 4, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, explaining and supporting the act. The declaration lists 27 complaints against King George III.

The things the colonists complained about were not any worse



TWO PRESIDENTS
... On Coin Face



LIBERTY BELL
... On Reverse

than elsewhere in the world, for absolute monarchy was the rule of the day, but the colonies were blessed with men who were great thinkers, who knew what liberty meant and intended to pay the price to achieve it. They gave to us a freedom unheard of in past civilizations.

This half dollar is unique in that this is the only coin ever struck with the portrait of a living president on it. Calvin Coolidge, president at the time, and George Washington are pictured on the obverse of the coin. On the reverse is the Liberty Bell.

While a million were coined and six million people visited the exposition, they were unable to sell more than 141,120 at \$1 each. More than 800,000 were sent back to the mint to be melted and used for other coins.

OREGON TRAIL TRIBUTE

The Oregon Trail, probably the most noted trail in our history, started on the Missouri River at St. Joseph, Mo., which also was the starting place of the Pony Express.

The trail followed the Missouri to its juncture with the Platte in Nebraska, had a path generally along the Platte and North Platte rivers into Wyoming, along the Snake Riv-

er in what is now Idaho, then across the Blue Mountains into Oregon Territory.

Elijah White in 1842 led the first wagon train to reach Oregon Territory. Less than a year later Jesse Applegate led more than 1,000 persons and more than 1,000 head of stock over the same trail. During the 1840's and early 1850's, many thousands each year made the trip.

Times were hard in the United States in the early 1840's. There was not enough work for the people, and this was the reason Horace Greeley made the statement, "Go West, young man." Greeley believed a good living awaited those who would go west. The Lewis and Clark expedition 37 years earlier had brought back glowing reports of the fertile fields in the Oregon country.

History records that the trail was bordered with many graves of those who died on the way and with goods discarded from covered wagons as horses became too worn out to pull heavy loads. Broken wagons were abandoned where they came apart.

An act of Congress in 1926 authorized minting of the Oregon Trail half-dollar and in its act went into more detail about the trail than it

(Continued on Page 18)



HEADING WEST
... On Oregon Trail



OPPOSING ADVANCE
... American Indian

NEWS ROUNDUP – A.N.A.

A.N.A. Educational Award Is Popular

Only eight months ago the American Numismatic Association announced an educational award certificate to be given in recognition of numismatic talks made by local club members to their own or other groups. The story of it was in the August, 1964 issue of *The Numismatist*. A summary of the response to this service shows the appreciation which member clubs have for it.

In the first half year following the announcement, 215 certificates were issued to speakers in 37 states, Canada and one with an APO address. Many clubs are represented in the file of requests, the largest number of which came from California, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Pennsylvania, in that order.

Many comments favorable to the program have come to the Phoenix office of A.N.A. and a few are quoted here. President Donald Bishop of the Down River Numis. Assn., Mich., said, "We intend to take full advantage of this program." Walter J. Boeyer of the Milwaukee Numis. Society thinks "It is an excellent idea which will provide recognition and encourage more talks on coins." From Julius Tiroff of the Long Island Coin Club came this observation: "I have just read about the A.N.A. Educational Award and am delighted. This will make our members work hard to win an award." And Mrs. Wally Gilmore of Weslaco, Texas wrote, "I think the new idea . . . will give an added incentive to club members to participate more freely in numismatic programs."

An officer of any A.N.A. member club may write to Executive Secretary Don Sherer, 3520 N. 7th St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85014 for application

forms used in requesting an award certificate for any member, whether A.N.A. member or not, of his club who has made an educational talk before the club or in the club's name before an outside group. Upon receipt of the request, giving pertinent information, an award certificate will be prepared, signed and returned to the club for suitable presentation to its member. Incidentally, this award may be made to junior members of a club and is a fine means of stimulating their interest in numismatics and in club activities.

A.N.A. NOMINATIONS

This being an election year, nominations are being made for president, first vice-president, second vice-president, and six governors to serve the American Numismatic Assn. for the next two years. These nine elected officers constitute the board of governors, in which the control of the Association is vested by its Federal Charter. All other officers are appointed by the board or by the president.

Officers are chosen by the members in a mail ballot election from nominees previously proposed by members. While any individual member may nominate one or more officers, in practice most nominations are made by member clubs.

The following nominations were received by the executive secretary's office prior to February 25 and the closing date for receipt of nominations is June 11.

For president: Matt H. Rothert, Camden, Ark.; for first vice-president, Arthur Sipe, Drexel Hill, Penn.; for second vice-president, Herbert M. Bergen, Fullerton, Calif.

For governors: Ray Byrne, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Ralph F. Cleaver, Brighton, Colo.; Virginia Culver, Arcadia, Calif.; Ray M. Jindra, Kan-

sas City, Mo.; Charles M. Johnson, Long Beach, Calif.; Alexander Kapitk, Philadelphia, Penn.

Also, Harold R. Klein, Hinsdale, Ill.; Ray O. Lefman, Kansas City, Mo.; Art Lovi, Pensacola, Fla.; John H. Morris, Homewood, Ala.; John J. Pittman, Rochester, N.Y.; E. Ward Russell, Silver Springs, Md.; Grady C. Sizemore, Greenville, S.C.; and George M. Todd, Atlanta, Ga.

A.N.A. CONVENTION NOTES

Junior numismatists will serve as convention pages at the 74th meeting of A.N.A. at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel August 25-28. The boys will be under the direction of Jim Rabia, Greater Houston Coin Club president. They will wear identification ribbons which will become a badge of honor since it will not be pinned on unless each young man has shown he can conduct himself with decorum befitting a White House page.

Arnold Romberg asks if you have remembered to send for your exhibit application. With his assistants, James Sartor and Gerald Kendall, applications are being processed and many wonderful entries have been made. Don't let the time slip up and find you have put this off too long. Write to Arnold at 6636 Belmont, Houston, Texas. Do it today!

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Club to Participate In City Celebration

This year is the 350th anniversary of the founding of Taos, New Mexico, and as a part of the year-long celebration, the Taos Coin Club announces that it will hold the first annual coin show and bourse on April 24-25 at the new Katchina Lodge Motel. David Matkins, club president, is serving as bourse chair-

COMMEMORATIVE —

(Continued from Page 16)

had about the subject of any other commemorative coin. It seems interesting enough to quote:

"An act to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the heroism of the fathers and mothers who traversed the Oregon Trail to the far West with great hardship, daring and loss of life, which not only resulted in adding new states to the Union but earned a well-deserved and imperishable fame for the pioneers; to honor the 20,000 dead that lie buried in unknown graves along 2,000 miles of that great highway of history; to rescue the various important points along the old trail from oblivion; and to commemorate by suitable monuments, memorials or otherwise the tragic events associated with that emigration."

On the obverse of the coin is an Indian facing to the right, in an attitude of opposing the western advance of the white man. An outline map of the U.S. is in the background, in the northwest part a line of covered wagons, indicating the Oregon Trail. On the reverse is a covered wagon heading westward toward the setting sun.

man and may be contacted through Box 1581, Taos, New Mexico.

The main ballroom of the Kachina Lodge has been reserved for the many activities planned during the two-day show. The collector will be able to buy, sell, trade and thoroughly enjoy the numismatic hobby.

The Taos Coin Club was recently organized and is a member of the Texas Numismatic Association. Other inquiries about the show or the club may be addressed to Box 565, Taos, N. M. 87571.

JUNIOR READIN' ROUNDUP

Philip Leonard, president of the Young Numismatists of Harlingen, was selected to represent the club at the T.N.A. convention in Corpus Christi during the governors' and club representatives' breakfast. Terry Green and David Bork were appointed as alternates.

The group meets at the Central Power & Light Co. building on the

first and third Mondays of the month. Members of the adult Harlingen club have been assisting with programs.

Mrs. Betty Forrester gave a report on Colonial coinage of the United States at a recent meeting.

Junior visitors have included Chris Englebrand, Steve Dontel, Chris Hastings and Donald McGinness all of Harlingen.



CAPITOL COMMENTS

Peso Is Recognized As 'Hard' Currency

WASHINGTON, D.C. South Texans are well aware of the remarkable economic development that has taken place in our neighboring country to the South, and we are pleased to note another recent example of this progress.

This was the announcement that, for the first time in Mexican history,

the peso has been recognized as "hard" currency. This means that the peso has been qualified by the International Monetary Fund as acceptable without limitation in international operations.

Thus the peso joins the dollar, the franc, the pound sterling, and other "hard" currencies. This is excellent evidence of Mexico's economic stability.



Thieves Make Off With \$30,000 Collection

Professional burglars made off with a coin collection valued at \$30,000 belonging to Floyd E. Covill of McCamey. The burglary took place in early March at Covill's place of business, Red Bluff Lumber Co. Entrance was gained by cutting through the ceiling and chiseling through the wall to a walk in safe.

Covill, nationally known numismatist and second vice president of the Texas Numismatic Association, said the collection included nearly

every coin minted in Mexico from 1536 until the present, and a Spanish doubloon that came from the recent discovery of the old Spanish Plate Fleet sunk off the coast of Florida and valued at \$2,000.

A week later, a small portion of the collection was found in a west Midland gravel pit by two young boys playing at the site. It consisted of some 60 Mexican coins, but none of the rarer pieces.

The McCamey burglary is the latest in a series of thefts of coin collections which have taken place all over the state of Texas.

THE NUMISMATIC CIRCLE



Mrs. Miriam Gilmore of Weslaco, Texas is receiving instructions from Paul J. Dowd, Assayer, Philadelphia Mint, on duties of the Annual Assay Commission which met February 10 at the Philadelphia Mint. Photo to the right shows Mrs. Gilmore and Mrs. Betty Lefman of Kansas City, Mo., inspecting coins as they are placed in the counting machine. Twenty-one members served on the 1965 Commission in addition to the three ex-officio members.

Al Almanzar of San Antonio returned from a trip to South America in time for the T.N.A. convention . . . Wally Gilmore, Weslaco, back to school at A. & M. to brush up on city administration . . . J. K. Megginson, Denison, assuming new duties as president of R.C.D.A. (Retail Coin Dealers Assn.) . . . Stella Williams of Raymondville visiting in Texas City and vicinity . . .

A 1930 Australian penny was auctioned recently for a record price

of \$313.60 in Sydney, Australia . . . Glen A. Huguenin, president of Gateway Enterprises, Inc., of Fort Worth has announced the purchase of Gateway Hobby Mart and has been re-named **GATEWAY COINS** . . . A Cleveland, Ohio, gentleman found a rare, overdated quarter in excellent condition which he thought at first was an old washer and almost didn't pick it up. It was found in a dust heap at an old warehouse

(Continued on Page 31)

EVENTS CALENDAR

APRIL 9-11

AMARILLO COIN CLUB show, Holiday Inn West, Amarillo. Bob Snyder, bourse chrm., 4235 W. 13th, Amarillo.



APRIL 10

EXHIBIT FORUM, "History of Mexican Coinage", World Coin Society, Houston, Tex. Port of Houston, World Trade Center, 1520 Texas Ave., Houston. Fred Franks, exhibit chrm., Box 6736, Houston, 77005.



APRIL 24-25

PARIS COIN CLUB, 1st annual North Star Coin Show, Boys Club, Paris, Texas. Write Joe B. Bills, 248 1st S.W. St., Paris, Texas



APRIL 24-25

TAOS COIN CLUB 1st annual show, Katchina Lodge Motel, Taos, N. M. Bourse: David Matkins, Box 1581, Taos, N. M.



MAY 1-2

LOUISIANA NUMISMATIC ASSN. convention hosted by Monroe Area Com Club, Virginia Hotel, Monroe, La. Marvin Phillips, exhibit chrm., 1905 S. Grand St., Monroe, La.



MAY 8-9

VICTORIA COIN CLUB 4th annual coin show, Continental Inn, Victoria, Texas. Contact Graves L. Rome Pres., Box 1183, Victoria, Tex.



MAY 15-16

CLEBURNE COIN CLUB annual

coin show. Contact Virginia Beasley, sec., Box 541, Cleburne, Tex.



MAY 15-16

HIDALGO COIN CLUB 2nd annual coin show, Echo Motor Hotel, Edinburg, Tex. Milton Shrank, gen. chrm., 1120 N. 15th, McAllen, Tex. Bourse chrm. Wally Gilmore, Box 74, Weslaco, Tex., 78596.



MAY 15-16

BELLAIRE COIN CLUB show. Write Mrs. Barbara Ellis, club sec., 2016 Buffalo Terrace, Houston, Tex. 77019.



MAY 15-16

LEA COUNTY COIN CLUB, 3rd annual coin show, The Inn Motel, Hobbs, New Mex. Write Douglas W. Weaver, Drawer 1, Jal, New Mex.



MAY 15-16

Seventh **EAST TEXAS NUMISMATIC COIN SHOW & CONVENTION**, Downtowner Motor Inn, Longview, Texas. Contact Longview Texas Coin Club, Mrs. Weldon Grimsley, Sec.



MAY 22-23

GRAND PRAIRIE COIN CLUB 4th annual coin show, City Recreation Bldg., 601 Grand Prairie Rd. D. B. Nichols bourse chrm., Box 504 Grand Prairie, Tex.



JUNE 5-6

GREATER ORANGE COIN SHOW, 3rd annual event, Jack Tar Orange House ballroom, E. F. White, chrm., 434 Wikes, Cts., Orange, Texas.



JUNE 4-6

COINARAMA, hosted by San Diego County Inter Club Numismatic Council, El Cortez Hotel Convention Center, San Diego, Calif. Contact R

E. Martin, 1141 6th Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92101.



JUNE 12-13

NORTH TEXAS & SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA coin show, Wichita Falls, Maskat Shrine Temple. Contact T. L. O'Steen, sec. 1718 Marshall, Vernon, Texas 76384.



JUNE 18-20

CONVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS, 2nd annual show, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif. Harvey L. Rose, gen. chrm.



JUNE 24-27

RETAIL COIN DEALERS ASSN. 2nd annual convention, Onondaga War Memorial Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.



JUNE 26-27

TREASURE ISLAND COIN CLUB'S third annual coin show, Galveston, Tex. E. E. White, gen. chrm.



JULY 10-11

KEY CITY COIN CLUB, 5th annual show, Sands Motor Hotel, Abilene. D. R. Pratt, gen. chrm., 209 N. Mockingbird, Abilene, Tex.



AUGUST 25-28

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSN. 74th convention, Shamrock-Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas. A. I. Martin, gen. chrm. 6207 Chevy Chase, Houston, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 4-5

CENTRAL TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show. Cow House Hotel, Killeen, Tex. Contact J. C. Moore, 112 E. Avenue D, Killeen, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 11-12

SAN ANGELO COIN CLUB 5th

annual coin show. Address club at Box 87, San Angelo, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 18-19

BEAUMONT COIN CLUB, 5th annual coin show, Ridgewood Motel, Beaumont. Write T. G. Brown, bourse chrm., 3555 Sleepy Lane or F. J. McMillan, gen. chrm., 1879 Roberts Ave., Beaumont, Tex.



SEPTEMBER 18-19

AUSTIN TEXAS COIN CLUB annual coin show, Villa Carpi. Send inquiries to club at Box 139, Austin, Texas.



SEPTEMBER 24-25

FORT WORTH COIN CLUB 4th annual coin show, Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Texas. Contact Jack Hendrix, bourse chrm., 510 Conner Ave., Ft. Worth, Texas.



OCTOBER 9-10

GREATER SAN ANTONIO 6th annual coin convention, Granada Hotel, San Antonio, Tex. Hosts: San Antonio, Alamo, Gateway Coin Clubs. Gen. Chrm.: Harley Yarber, Jr.; Bourse: S. M. "Mac" Kennady, 107 Dawnridge Dr., San Antonio, 78213.



OCTOBER 23-24

BIG SPRING COIN CLUB show, Big Spring, Tex. Details later.



OCTOBER 30-31

LIBERTY COIN CLUB annual show, Corpus Christi, Tex. Details later.



NOVEMBER 13-14

PERMIAN BASIN COIN SHOW, Odessa Coin Club, Lincoln Hotel, Odessa, Texas.

TEXAS DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT ONE:

William Rust, Sr., was the first T.N.A. member to receive an achievement award certificate through his home club **Wichita Falls Stamp & Coin Club**. The award was given in recognition of his numismatic activities all over the state of Texas.



DISTRICT TWO:

The **Odessa Coin Club** will participate in National Coin Week this year and plans are shaping up for the event. The group met recently in the community room of the First National Bank.

Mike Panther spoke on the life of the sculptor, James Earl Fraser, who designed the Buffalo Nickel. His talk was illustrated with pictures of Fraser and the Indian models he used.

Currency was the topic discussed by Gene Hurt and he stated that the biggest problem of grading currency was when the paper money was stained or badly creased.

Gene Hurt, George Kesler and J. D. Evett were appointed to the 1965 Appraisal Committee; and the club voted to purchase exhibit cases for the next coin show which will be held November 13-14.



DISTRICT THREE:

A committee was appointed to handle details during National Coin Week for the **Coleman Coin & Stamp Club**. Plans include exhibiting numismatic material in the local banks. The club meets the first Tuesday at the R. E. A. club room.

The program was given by Joe Brazier on gold coinage. Many interesting facts were brought out concerning gold and its recoverability.

C. L. Rader will present the pro-

gram on the grading of coins at the next meeting. Loyd Hopper won the attendance prize.



Colorado City's **Mitchell County Coin Club** held their March meeting at the Villa Inn with 17 members present.

S. J. Coffee of Loraine was awarded a silver dollar as the attendance prize.



Gold coinage from 1492 to date was the interesting topic for the program given by John E. Mallard before 54 members and guests of the **San Angelo Coin Club**. The group met at the Town House Motor Hotel. Mallard reviewed the subject of gold bullion from mining to coinage through the ages, giving amounts mined, its value, where found and present gold status among the nations of the world.

On exhibit were sets of United States coins by Pete Peterson and J. B. Irvin and a foreign display by Bob Bailey. Attendance awards were given to Mrs. Frank Robinson and Carroll Goehner.

An honorary club membership was given to Mrs. Homer B. Casey, in-coming T.N.A. district governor.



The **Big Spring Coin Club** met at the Settle Hotel March 11 with 29 members present. Guests were present from the **Coahoma Coin Club** and the representatives extended an invitation to attend their club meetings.

W. E. Wozencraft submitted his resignation as T.N.A. club representative and Stanley Wheeler was elected to attend the convention in Corpus Christi.



DISTRICT FOUR:

A general discussion and report of

progress on the May 15-16 coin show was given to members of the **Cleburne Coin Club**. The session was held at the First National Bank.

The club decided to set aside a limited quantity of wooden nickels made for the show, to be available to the growing number of wooden money collectors. Anyone wanting one may send 10c and a stamped self-addressed envelope to the club at Box 541, Cleburne 76031.

The balance of the meeting time was devoted to the auction and a swap and talk session.



Three big days of guns, coins, stamps, rocks and Indian Relics was being planned for the annual **Waco Gun Collectors** antique show. The show will be held April 9-11 in the general exhibits building on the Heart O' Texas Fair Grounds in Waco.

C. V. Pruitt, 4021 N. 26th St., Waco, was in charge of arrangements.



Bob Klingensmith conducted a numismatic quiz at the March meeting of **Central Texas Coin Club** held at the First National Bank in Killeen. Tom Matthews of Austin was winner of the contest.

Attendance prizes were given to Neal Hendrix, a plastic 20th century type set holder; and William Nance of Fort Hood, a Brown & Dunn grading book.

An auction of 38 lots concluded the meeting.



DISTRICT FIVE:

Collectors who live in or near Garland or Richardson are invited to attend meetings of the **Garland-Richardson Coin Club**, which meets the second Thursday at Garland and the fourth Monday at Richardson. The club, only a year old, has added its 50th member and the February meeting had some 30 members and

guests attending.

New officers are: V. J. Van Cleave, president; James Harris, vice-president; Dick McClaskey, treasurer; and Elizabeth Robinson, secretary.



The program committee for the Big-D Coiners Club of Dallas had a special treat in store for those attending the March 24 meeting. Mrs. Margo Russell of Sidney, Ohio, executive editor of *Coin World*, was scheduled to be the guest speaker.

At a recent meeting, John Peavy, second vice-president of the club, was the speaker. He gave the program on "What Coin Collecting Means to Me."

Wally Widtman conducted the auction of 50 lots. The club meets at the Dallas Federal Savings and Loan Building in Preston Center.



DISTRICT SIX:

Forty-three members and guests attended the recent meeting of the **Bellaire Coin Club** when President Joe Johnson, in behalf of the club's appreciation, presented trophies to the 1964 officers - Frank Pease, president; Tom Pope, vice-president; A. J. Lanier, treasurer, and Barbara Ellis, secretary.

Johnson will serve as bourse chairman for the May 15-16 coin show to be sponsored by the club. For information write him at 10610 Ambursen, Houston 77034.

In February the group had its "coin show kick-off" banquet in the Aztec Room of Foote's Cafeteria with Johnson as master of ceremonies. Fifty-one members and guests were there to enjoy the delicious dinner and participate in winning prizes during the games session.

Pease, retiring president, expressed his thanks to his officers by presenting each with a desk pen set.

The March club bulletin was in the

form of a clever coin calendar printed in red and white giving news of upcoming conventions and shows in Texas.

Club meetings are held the second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 530-A Bissonnett, Bellaire.



Thirty-two members and visitors were on hand at a recent meeting of the **Greater Houston Coin Club** when Dick Johnson spoke on "Foreign Coins Minted at U.S. Mints" illustrating his talk with slides.

A reminder was being sent that club dues were due by March 19. The revolving cash attendance prize was not won so \$5.00 was added for a total of \$10.00 to be given at the next meeting.

Plans also included a swapping-trading session and members were asked to bring their coins to the meeting at the Bill Bennett's Grill.



DISTRICT SEVEN:

Notice is given that the dates for the sixth annual coin convention hosted by the **Alamo, Gateway, and San Antonio Coin Clubs** first announced are incorrect. The convention will be held October 9-10 instead of October 16-17 at the Granada Hotel in San Antonio.

Harley A. Yarber, Jr., has been appointed as general chairman and S. M. Kennedy will be in charge of house. His address is 107 Dawnridge, San Antonio 78213.

The program scheduled for February and March for the **Alamo Coin Club** of San Antonio included a movie on Biblical coins presented by Frank O'Sullivan and a coin quiz by Ernest Price.

The club made a special presentation of the film shown by O'Sullivan at the San Antonio City Library.

President Al Nunnemann urged club members who were not members of

T.N.A. and A.N.A. to join the state and national numismatic associations.



DISTRICT EIGHT:

New officers are being announced for the **San Benito Coin Club** and include M. D. Turner, president; Don Christiansen, vice-president; and Lorraine Truax, secretary-treasurer. Jim Cawthorne was appointed as T.N.A. club representative and Mrs. Wally Gilmore as A.N.A. representative.

Robert Dedmon spoke on Mexican Coinage at the February meeting and Mrs. Dedmon talked on the first currency of the Texas Republic at the March meeting.

The club meets at the Resaca Gardens Recreational Center in San Benito.



The **Willacy County Coin Club** met March 8 at the Ramon Hotel Cactus Room in Raymondville with 17 members and guests attending. Ralph Osborn, vice-president, presided in the absence of Mrs. Stella Williams, president.

Robert Dedmon gave a program on "Numismatic Questions and Answers" pertaining to pattern and trial pieces and mint errors-freak coins.

The attendance prize, a 1960 Mexico 10 pesos, was won by Doris Drachenberg who will present the program at the April 12 meeting.



Mrs. Wally (Miriam) Gilmore was guest speaker at the **Liberty Coin Club** meeting held March 9 at the Nueces Hotel in Corpus Christi. Mrs. Gilmore told of her experience serving as a member of the 1965 annual Assay Commission which met in Philadelphia at the Mint on February 10.

Jim Meadows is club president and the group meets every other Tuesday

night.



Exhibit forms for displaying at the second annual Million Dollar coin show sponsored by the **McAllen Hidalgo Coin Club** are ready and you may write to John Chisum, Box 1237, McAllen 78502 for the forms and information. Chisum is exhibit chairman and Milton Sebrank is general chairman.

All bourse tables are sold, reports bourse chairman Wally Gilmore. A bid board type auction will be conducted with Benny Nibert in charge. Members may submit five lots for the auction at a value of not under \$5.00.

The show will be held May 15-16 at the Echo Motor Hotel in Edinburg and will include a breakfast on Sunday morning complimenting exhibitors and dealers.

At the March meeting Mrs. Wally Gilmore presented the program telling of her trip to Philadelphia as a member of the Assay Commission.



A games night and party was planned for members of the **Harlingen Coin Club** on March 31 at the American Legion Hall. In charge of arrangements were Hicks Prescott, R. O. Bork, Mrs. Margaret Snowden and Mrs. Betty Forrester.

Mrs. Wally Gilmore was speaker for the March meeting giving a report of her recent appointment to the annual Assay Commission which met in Philadelphia at the U.S. Mint.



DISTRICT NINE:

The **Snyder Coin Club** met in February in the community room of the Snyder Savings & Loan building with Jack Berry presiding. Berry submitted his resignation as president, but action was postponed until the March meeting.

A discussion was held concerning a membership drive and steps that might be taken to create interest.

Otto Parrish will make a report at the next meeting.

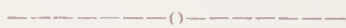
Twenty-one members were present and the attendance prizes were won by Raymond Perry and Mike Hicks.



DISTRICT TEN:

The **International Coin Club**, meeting each Thursday at 4005 Montana, in El Paso, has had an average attendance of 80 at each session to enjoy slide sets from A.N.A. on types of coins from 25c to \$1 and the copper coins of the United States. An auction and special drawings are held at each meeting.

Mailing address for the club is through William L. Barry, Box 3756, El Paso 79923.



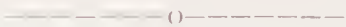
Lubbock Man's Coins Disappear

Homer Hill of Lubbock has reported the disappearance of several coins, one valued at \$5,200 and has asked that anyone having any information concerning them, to please contact him.

Mr. Hall was attending the March 13 coin show in Lubbock when he suddenly became ill and was taken to the hospital. The coins were in his pocket at the time.

The coins include a 1797 half dollar in very fine condition valued at \$5,000; one 1902-O half dollar in brilliant uncirculated; and two Indian Head cents, 1901 and 1904.

Anyone having any information on these coins please contact Hall at 3833 34th Street, Lubbock, Texas.



Roman Solidus

The solidus was a Roman gold coin issued by Constantine the Great (308-337 A.D.)

from the secretary

by MRS. HOMER B. CASEY, Secretary

Texas Numismatic Association

112 N. Van Buren, San Angelo, Texas 76903

Applicants #1213 - 1252 and #C-101 - C-104 as published in the March News have been mailed membership cards, yearbooks, and other materials.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

If no objections are filed prior to May 1, the following applicants will become members on that date.

J-1253 (D-8) John Olson, 270 Ellis Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex. Silver Dollars and Mexican Coins. Ivan L. Martin.

1254 (D-6) Robert E. Ellis, 2016 Buffalo Terrace, Houston, Tex. 77-019. General. Sy Grossman.

1255 (D-6) Mrs. Barbara Ellis, 2016 Buffalo Terrace Houston, Tex. 77019. U. S. Coins and Paper Money. Sy Grossman.

1256 (D-8) B. D. Jackson, 1921 N. 10th St., McAllen, Tex. 78501. U.S. and Mexico. Mrs. Wally Gilmore and Milton W. Schrank.

1257 (D-8) A. G. Scribner, 2501 David St., Corpus Christi, Tex. American, Mexican and Canadian. Bob Bridges.

1258 (D-3) O. O. Craig, 1605 Indian Hill Dr., Big Spring, Tex. 79-720. General. E. H. Brooks and Mrs. Homer B. Casey.

1259 (D-8) Dewey H. Yeager, 949 Bradshaw St., Corpus Christi, Tex. U. S. Coins. Bob Bridges.

1260 (D-5) Jack M. Baxter, 903 E. Brazos St. Palestine, Tex. All U.S. and Canada. Mrs. Homer B. Casey and Daniel L. Green.

1261 (D-8) H. C. Card, Rt. 2, Box 250, Wellco, Tex. General. Dan

V. Drachenberg and Mrs. Wally Gilmore.

1262 (D-5) Mrs. Kathleen Reynolds, 4106 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, Tex. 75229. U.S. Coins. John Wiese and Edward Zaremba.

1263 (D-7) H. Marvin Bass, 835 Highland Blvd., San Antonio, Tex. 78210. General. Grace E. Curtis.

A-1264 (D-7) Mrs. H. Marvin Bass, 835 Highland Blvd., San Antonio, Tex. 78210. General. Grace E. Curtis.

1265 (D-8) Paul G. Cheeseman, 1611 Santa Maria St., Kingsville, Tex. Canadian and World. Bob Bridges.

1266 (D-3) Morris A. Isabel, 2465 Glenwood, San Angelo, Tex. 76903. U.S. General. E. H. Brooks and Weldon Surber.

1267 (D-4) Lyman C. Bartee, 4111 Sinclair St., Austin, Tex. 78756. General. E. M. Rice and H. W. Wright.

1268 (D-6) William V. Cruce, M.D. 9010 Memorial St., Houston, Tex. 77024. U. S. General. John Syphrett.

A-1269 (D-6) Phillip R. R. Cruce, 9010 Memorial St., Houston, Tex. 77024. U.S. Coins. John S. Syphrett.

1270 (D-6) Frank A. Beseda, 405 Fox St., Caldwell, Tex. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

1271 (D-6) Fred A. Barnett, 237 Washington St., Columbus, Tex. 78-934. Coin Dealer. John S. Syphrett.

1272 (D-8) Mrs. Joseph S. Weigand, Box 1855, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78403. U.S. and Foreign. Sam Bassons.

A-1273 (D-8) Joseph S. Weigand, Box 1855, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78403. U.S. Sam Bassons.

1274 (D-5) James E. Hunt, Sr., 521 Spruce St., Teague, Tex. 75860. Personal Collection. Bob Bridges.

1275 (D-2) Miss Linda Bobo, 4400 San Jacinto St., Odessa, Tex. Foreign Coins. Louis R. Goodwin and J. D. Evett.

1276 (D-1) Donald Losack, 4259 Bryce St., Fort Worth, Tex. All. Stanley K. Rupert and R. J. Watters.

J-1277 (D-8) Tommy Dobson, 301 Meldo Park Dr., Corpus Christi, Tex. 78411. U.S. and Foreign Coins. G. A. Mather, Jr.

1278 J. M. Avery, 3702 Doris St., Shreveport, La., 71109. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

1279 (D-3) E. P. Thomas, Box 2677, Abilene, Tex. 79604. General. W. E. Wozencraft and E. H. Brooks.

1280 (D-3) Herbert Middleton, Box 443, Abilene, Tex. 79604. U.S. and Foreign. E. H. Brooks and Beth Geiger.

1281 (D-5) H. Giffen, 2801 Maple Ave., Dallas, Tex. 75201. American Coins. John Wiese and E. H. Brooks.

1282 Mrs. Marion Russell, R.R. 3, Sidney, Ohio, 45365. All Areas. Mrs. Wally Gilmore.

1283 (D-6) R. T. Borneman, 2221 W. Alabama St., Houston, Tex. 77006. Proofs. John S. Syphrett.

1284 (D-6) Robert G. Patterson, 2512 Caplin St., Houston, Tex. 77026. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

A-1285 (D-6) Mrs. Leab Patterson, 2512 Caplin St., Houston, Tex. 77026. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

1286 (D-6) Wm. C. Corbett, 5204 Longmont Dr., Houston, Tex. 77027. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

A-1287 (D-6) Mrs. Wm. C. Corbett, 5204 Longmont Dr., Houston, Tex. 77027. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

A-1288 (D-6) Thomas Baldwin DeYoung, 5750 Milart St., Houston, Tex. 77021. Ancient. John S. Syph-

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1289 (D-6) Mrs. Jerry L. Durham, 7116 Narcissus St., Houston, Tex. 77017. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

A-1290 (D-6) Jerry L. Durham, 7116 Narcissus St., Houston, Tex. 77017. U.S. General. John S. Syphrett.

1291 (D-6) Charles F. Reddick, Jr., Rt. 2 Box 465-B, Spring, Tex. 77373. U.S. General. Ernest Hofstetter and James G. Hinkle.

1292 (D-6) Mrs. Laura Todora, 3900 5th. Ave., Port Arthur, Tex. U.S.A. Coins, Foreign Proof Sets, Crowns. Lloyd E. Buss.

1293 (D-6) Mrs. Iris Slayton, 3250 Alleson Ave., Groves, Tex. U.S. Coins, Foreign Proof Sets, Foreign Crowns. Lloyd E. Buss.

1294 Dean Oaks, Box 469, Iowa City, Iowa 52242. Coin Dealer. Mike G. Brownlee.

C-105 (D-9) Seminole Coin Club, Box 1363, Seminole, Tex. 79360. Monroe Pharr, President.

REINSTATEMENTS

15 (D-2) Mrs. Earl D. Whitley, 1601 Midkiff St., Apt. 105, Midland, Tex. 79702.

304 (D-7) Frank Repka, Pleasanton, Tex.

ADDRESS CHANGES

30 (D-6) Bobby J. James, 426 Arlington St., Houston, Tex. 77007.

654 (D-9) James G. Baker, Box 910, Lubbock, Tex. 79408.

678 (D-3) Paul M. Mashburn, 1133 Jeanette St., Abilene, Tex. 79602.

683 (D-3) Herman Phillips, 1502 James St., Sweetwater, Tex. 79556.

717 (D-7) Charles H. Rine, Jr., 229 Donaldson St., San Antonio, Tex. 78201.

870 (D-8) Abraham V. Perez, Box 66 - Arts of Mexico, McAllen, Tex.

874 (D-4) Curtis R. Witte, 2206 12th St., Brownwood, Tex. 76801.

885 (D-6) Victor L. Sandlin, 2315

Southwest Freeway Suite 112 Houston, Tex. 77006.

J-913 (D-3) Paul Washburn, 11135 Jeanette St., Abilene, Tex. 79602.

918 (D-6) Mrs. Nettie Ann Smith, 303 Hillterrace, Nederland, Tex.

944 (D-6) Michael L. Levinson, 7209 Selma =35s, Houston, Tex. 77011.

1083 (D-5) John V. Browning, 1239 N. Hartsdale St., Dallas, Tex. 75211.

C-24 (D-9) Amarillo Coin Club, 203 S. Virginia St., Amarillo, Tex. 79106.

C-71 (D-4) Central Texas Coin Club, % Gene Lindsey, Secy., 3313 Austin Ave., Brownwood, Tex. 76801.

C-76 (D-4) Cleburne Coin Club, Box 541, Cleburne, Tex. 76031.

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California Coinarama Slated For June 4-6

The eighth annual COINARAMA, sponsored by the San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council, will honor the 50th anniversaries of the Panama-Pacific and the California-Pacific Expositions, held in 1915, when the event will be staged at the El Cortez Hotel convention center June 4, 5 and 6 in San Diego, California. R. E. Martin will serve as general chairman.

COINARAMA will feature commemorative coins of the two 1915 events in exhibits and displays. Costumes of the era will be worn by committee members and bourse dealers. Awards for costume ideas will be featured.

A two-session auction will be conducted by Martin, and will offer half-cent, gold and commemorative coins, along with other num-

from the treasurer

by Freeman L. Craig, Treasurer

Texas Numismatic Association
Box 552, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas

Balance on hand
as of 2/15/65 \$3,654.66

Receipts:

TNA dues	\$416.00	
TNA News ads	71.85	487.85
		\$4,142.51

Disbursements:

Print & mail TNA News for Feb. '65	\$315.62	
TNA News editor, travel allowance & petty cash	55.28	
Misc. printing	82.50	
TNA Secretary's expenses	84.22	
TNA Treasurer's expenses	5.00	
TNA 2nd Vice President's postage	10.00	
TNA Dist. Governor's postage	1.60	
Ribbons, etc. for TNA Convention	25.34	
Engravings on 2 medals	2.51	582.07

Balance on hand
as of 3/15/65 \$3,560.44

NOTE: the above balance includes the following special accounts:

TNA Memorial Library fund	\$233.13
TNA Building fund	195.00

matic material. Exhibit and bourse applications may be obtained from Martin, 1111 Sixth Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92101. Assisting the general chairman will be Paul Hamm, Al Baber, Sylvia Haffner, Harvey Rose and George Johnson.

MINT ERRORS – INTERESTING AND POPULAR

Collecting of mint errors has become popular of late. Many collectors pick up a mint error and save it, not knowing how it occurred. Here is the story of how coins are made. From it you should be able to determine how “die defect” mint errors occurred and realize how some mint errors are really “doctored” coins.

First, a master die is made. The design is raised just as it is on the finished coin. This die is then hardened.

Then a working die of soft steel is pressed against the master die, and the design is pressed in on the working die. It is then hardened.

The coin blank is soft metal. When the working die is pressed against it, the design is raised on the coin since the pressure pushes the soft metal into the hollow design of the working die.

Dies become defective. They get worn, crack, get holes in them, and the hollow part of the die sometimes fills with dirt or metal filings. Also, lumps of metal sometimes get stuck on the die or the metal blank.

If a hollow part of the die gets filled with dirt or metal filings, the coin will be flat at that spot, since there is no place for the metal to push into. Thus, we get a missing letter, part of date, etc.

If the die becomes cracked, there is an extra hollow spot on it, and when the coin is pressed there will be a thin line raised on the coin the length of the crack.

A lump on the die will push into the coin making a sunken impression the size of the lump on the coin.

Any error made on the master die such as a slip in cutting, a gouge, or anything else, will be carried onto the working die, then to the coin.

The above are die defect errors. They are not to be confused with

“intentional” errors such as reent dies, or double strikes which have nothing to do with the die but with the striking process during which a thousand errors can occur.

DOUBLE DIE CENT

With many collectors looking for the 1955 double die cent, there are not many to go around and no Lincoln set will be entirely complete without it.

The 1909-SVDB with a mintage of 484,000 is the most sought after coin in this series. The 1955 double die with no actual record of the number struck is estimated to be around 20,000 and is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain.

This interesting error occurred during the making of the die—not in striking. All working dies are made from the master die; when a working die is ready to be made it is annealed, so that it won't be hard or brittle and the steel will take on the best features.

The master die is given several blows onto the working die or hub. It is during this process that, due to a die not being properly annealed, left it hard, thus a few blows on a die not soft enough could cause it to bounce or shift.

This error wasn't caught until later; a bag (5,000) was put aside, but was accidentally shipped to a Federal Reserve Bank. Since then they have been cropping up in different parts of the country and no one knows how many were actually struck or are available.

Reprinted From “Scripta”

-----o-----

Coins Became Known

The Persians were defeated by Alexander the Great at Arbela in 331 B.C. and afterwards his coinage became familiar to the people of the Holy Land.

COIN PRESERVATION

Reprinted From CAB's COIN COLLECTOR

One of the more important facets of numismatics is that of preservation of one's coins. Ideally, such preservation would not only eliminate oxidization, but would also allow the coins to be examined. Today's science almost completely fills these conditions, but sometimes the expense almost completely fills these conditions, but sometimes the expense of preservation does not justify the results possible to obtain.

The first attempt to collect coins almost invariably results in specimens being pressed into spaces provided in a cardboard holder. This offers protection from physical damage to a degree, but the sulphur content of the cardboard will soon evidence itself in noticeable tarnish. It will rapidly affect brilliant uncirculated coins, whereas those picked from circulation already have a coating of oxide, which in itself is a retardant to additional tarnishing. However, they too will succumb, and so the cardboard folder can only serve as a temporary housing.

Folders with plastic inserts on each side of the coins offer some protection from tarnish, with the rims usually showing the first evidence of such. They also provide additional physical protection as well, as the strips offer protection from fingerprints, and from abrasion due to handling the folders. Like the standard cardboard folder, these folders too are only suitable as temporary housings.

In considering more lasting protection a good anti-tarnish tissue will protect the coins for a great period of time with its major disadvantage being deterioration with

age, thus exposing the coins to tarnishing agents present in the atmosphere. Likewise, any standard, commercial aluminum foil will offer years of protection, and it offers the advantage of minimum deterioration. In both instances, however, the coins are hidden from view. So these protective devices satisfy only the requirements of protection from physical and corrosive damage.

Apparently, the best means of preserving a coin, or coins, and at the same time have them subject to viewing, is through the use of any of the numerous, insert plastic holders now being marketed. They are available for single coins of any denomination, proof sets, mint sets, rolls, and in special arrangements to suit individual needs. These holders completely protect the coins from physical damage, will protect them from tarnish for an indefinite period of time, and through their use the coin may be examined closely but without danger of damage.

I would recommend that all uncirculated coins be housed in plastic holders, but I see little advantage in doing so for common date, circulated specimens.

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NUMISMATIC CIRCLE —

(Continued from Page 20)

. . . Holland Wallace, San Antonio, visiting in the Rio Grande Valley with his parents and friends . . .

Visitors to the Valley were twins Ray and Roy Lawrence of Anamosa, Iowa publishers of the Coin Collector. Roy's lovely wife Marion, came along too seeking and finding sunny and warm weather after a freezing Iowa winter . . .

A.N.S. CLAIMS 33 TEXAS MEMBERS

Thirty-three Texans are listed in the yearbook of the American Numismatic Society, with headquarters in New York City. The annual report was recently released by the Society.

Houston was represented by eight members—Virgil Hancock, D. Wayne (Dick) Johnson, Ralph D. Eichhorn, W. F. Lenoir, Jr., Mrs. A. I. Martin, Howard A. Minners, Victor Sandlin and Richard H. Schweers. Those from other parts of Texas include Amon Carter, Jr., and R. E. Cox, Jr., of Fort Worth; A. M. Beckman and Robert E. Greenwood, Austin; James G. Baker and Mrs. George S. Robert of Lubbock.

Also, T. Purnell Andres, Ft. Sam Houston; Robert B. Boley, Stephenville; F. E. Covill, McCamey; L. R. Davis McKinney and W. A. Phil-

pott, Jr., Dallas; T. R. Felhrenbach and E. H. Windau (deceased) of San Antonio; and Roy Daniels, Charles Robinson and Sarah Shidler Warden of San Benito.

Others include O. K. Rumbel, Mission; B. G. Eubank, Brownsville; W. K. (Wally) Gilmore, Weslaco; Richard V. Hollingsworth, Midland; Paul Jackson, McAllen; Frank J. McMillan, Beaumont; R. L. Tollett, Big Spring;

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1	1866 Indian Cent UNC
2	1875 Indian Cent Proof
3	1911 Cent Matte Proof
4	1913 Cent Matte Proof
5	1922 Plain Cent Good
6	1931-S Cent XF
7	1931-S Cent BU
8	1960-P Sm. Dt. Cent XF-AU
9	1880 Shield Nickel Proof
10	1886 Liberty Nickel VF
11	1913-D T2 Nickel UNC
12	1927-D Mercury Dime UNC
13	1942 1 Dime XF
14	1876 Twenty Cent Pc. Proof
15	1877 Twenty Cent Pc. Proof
16	1878 Twenty Cent Pc. Proof
17	1855-0 Quarter VF — Scarce Date
18	1896-S Barber Quarter Good
19	1909-0 Barber Quarter XF
20	1918 17-S Quarter Fine
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—o—

MENTIONED BY GREEKS

Kaltis was an early Indian coin mentioned by the Greeks.

ROMANS STRUCK COINS

The Romans are believed to have struck the first identifiable coins ever produced in Europe. The Franks continued coinage on the Roman solid standard from the Fifth through the Eighth Centuries. Early German Mints were located at Mainz, Spire, Strassburg, Trier, Cologne and Worms.

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4. Publisher reserves the right to revise copy to fit the space requested.
5. Error adjustment restricted to one free insertion.
6. District Governors are authorized to obtain ads and to collect for same. They have correct contract forms.
7. TNA will not enter into controversy between seller and buyer unless referred to the Governing Board where both parties are assured a just hearing.
8. Contract advertising is offered. Contract forms are available from the Editor.

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" 1 Peso 1886 F 3.25; VF 4.00; extra fine	5.00

Colombia

A number of choice early crowns from a fabulous collection.

SDNSA 11, 8 Reales 1839 obv. shows condor in flight above and cornucopia below; rev. wreath, "BOGOTA," etc.

XF with the usual weakness of this early coin

As above, 1840, XF

Same, but 1842, XF

Another, 1843, XF

Still another, 1844, XF

Same, 1845, but only VF+

SDNSA 12, 8 Reales 1847 RARE in unc. condition. Coins of this era are seldom found in top condition

SDNSA 13, 10 Reales 1848 scarce in these grades AU 27.50; uncirculated

SDNSA 14, 10 Reales 1850 Another prize specimen in top condition; uncirc.

1 Peso 1956 we have offered this coin for the past three months at this same price. We are now down to the last few pieces, and if there are any left after this issue of the bulletin, our price will increase to the higher mark of the other dealers. The reason for this is: We cannot replace them at 1/3rd of the rate we are selling them at. Price — Still only BU

Costa Rica

6-piece uncirculated mint set; Y59, 60a, 66, 67, 68a, & 69, 5, 10, 25 & 50 centimos, 1 & 2 Colones, in black leatherette holder as issued by Banco Central de Costa Rica, San Jose

Dominican Republic

Y20 1 Peso 1939 minted at Philadelphia, 15,000 only VF edge dent 8.50; XF	17.50
Y20 1 Peso 1952 only 20,000 made. XF 8.00; BU	15.50

Mexico

Most of these coins are from an early hoard — this is the reason for the high grades and patina found on most of these coins.

1811Mo 8 Reales Ferdinand VII normal large bust VF 6.50; XF 9.00; AU 12.00; uncirculated but imperfect, weak strike 12.50; nice unc.

1811Mo 8 Reales 1811 similar to above but a smaller, different bust unc., but weak strike

1812Mo 8 Reales Ferdinand VII, XF 8.50; unc. weak strike 11.00; unc. sharp

1813Mo 8 Reales Ferdinand VII, unc. some weakness

1814Mo 8 Reales Ferd. VII AU 13.00; as struck but very light abrasions

1815Mo 8 Reales Ferd. VII fine to very fine

1817Mo 8 Reales Ferd. VII unc. some weakness

1819Mo 8 Reales Ferd. VII VF drude edge

1820Mo 8 Reales Ferd. VII sharp very fine

Salvador

Y5 1 Peso 1892 VF & Rare	38.50
Y7 1 Peso 1893 F 4.25; VF	5.25
Y7 1 Peso 1904 F 4.25; VF	5.25
Y7 1 Peso 1908 very fine 5.00; extra fine 6.50; AU	8.50
Y7 1 Peso 1909 very fine 5.00; extra fine 6.50; AU	8.50
Y7 1 Peso 1911 very fine 5.00; extra fine 6.50; AU	8.50
Y7 1 Peso 1914 Very fine 5.00; extra fine 6.50; AU	8.50

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